(XXXII YEAR.) THE N° 1621.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 151

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has often been ſaid that the Americans are the firſt people in the world that ever have been bleſſed with an opportunity of forming a government for themſelves. For the honour therefore of human nature it is to be hoped we ſhall form ſuch governments as ſhall be productive of more liberty, order and happineſs, than thoſe which have been formed by accident, or obtained by grants from kings and proprietors.

It becomes legiſlators always to remember that mankind are prone to error and vice, and that all governments are inſtituted to rectify the one and reſtrain the other.

From the weakneſs and depravity of human nature, power is apt to become abſolute, and liberty to run into licentiouſneſs. The perfection of government conſiſts in laying both under proper reſtraints.

In the conſtitution of Pennſylvania I ſee no kind of power delegated to the executive part of the government, and yet I find an hundred barriers erected to prevent the ſuppoſed power in that branch from becoming arbitrary. But in the aſſembly I find the moſt *unbounded* liberty, and yet no kind of barrier to prevent its degenerating into licentiouſneſs.

If men were wiſe and virtuous as angels, a ſingle legiſlative aſſembly would be the beſt form of government that could be contrived for them, except a *deſpotic* one, which from being more ſimple would approach nearer to perfection: but as this is not the caſe, the inhabitants of free ſtates, in every age, have found it neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate their liberty by compound legiſlatures.

I have enquired in what ſtates the moſt order, attachment to government, faithful execution of laws, particularly againſt diſaffected perſons, prevail, and find them all to exiſt in the greateſt degrees in South-Carolina. There we behold a government adapted to the paſſions and habits of people of all ranks and claſſes. It is full of ſafety, dignity and wiſdom—and no wonder; it is formed upon the principles of their ancient government, with the great improvement of a governor and council deriving their authority not from the crown of Britain but from the people.

All government ſuppoſes power, and power can exiſt only by delegation. Why then ſhould the people, by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, in ſo many caſes refuſe to part with their power, when it is given wholly to *their* ſervants, who are bound by a thouſand ties to employ it only for *their* benefit, and who muſt return it to them every year? The people in this caſe reſemble a man who bequeaths his eſtate to himſelf, and afterwards appoints himſelf his own executor.

It would take up a volume to point out the danger of many of the articles of our government. I ſhall conclude theſe remarks by propoſing, that an application be made to the firſt legiſlators of this ſtate to make ſuch alterations in the plan of government, as ſhall be moſt agreeable to their conſtituents. Nothing but ſuch a ſtep can give permanent ſafety and liberty to our ſtate. K.

In CONVENTION of the Delaware State,
Wedneſday, September 11, 1776, *a. m.*

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS and FUNDAMENTAL RULES of the Delaware State, formerly ſtiled the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware.

1. THAT all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtandings, and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip or maintain any miniſtry contrary to or againſt his own free will and conſent, and that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by, any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with or in any manner controul the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

3. That all perſons profeſſing the Chriſtian religion ought for ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this ſtate, unleſs under colour of religion any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs or ſafety of ſociety.

4. That the people of this ſtate have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

5. That perſons entruſted with the legiſlative and executive powers are the truſtees and ſervants of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted and public liberty manifeſtly endangered by the legiſlative ſingly, or a treacherous combination of both, the people may and of right ought to eſtabliſh a new or reform the old government.

6. That the right in the people to participate in the legiſlature is the foundation of liberty and of all free government, and for this end all elections ought to be free and frequent, and every freeman, having ſufficient evidence of a permanent common intereſt with and attachment to the community, hath a right of ſuffrage.

7. That no power of ſuſpending laws or the execution of laws ought to be exerciſed unleſs by the legiſlature.

8. That for redreſs of grievances and for amending and ſtrengthening of the laws, the legiſlature ought to be frequently convened.

9. That every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

10. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him or applied to public uſes without his own conſent or that of his legal repreſentatives: nor can any man that is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms in any caſe be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent.

11. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing offences committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are oppreſſive and unjuſt, and ought not to be made.

12. That every freeman, for every injury done him in his goods, lands, or perſon, by any other perſon, ought to have remedy by the courſe of the law of the land, and ought to have juſtice and right for the injury done to him, freely without ſale, fully without any denial, and ſpeedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

13. That trial by jury of the facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties and eſtates of the people.

14. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to examine evidence on oath in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury, without whoſe unanimous conſent he ought not to be found guilty.

15. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

16. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel nor unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or his property, are grievous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend all perſons ſuſpected, without naming or deſcribing the place or any perſon in ſpecial, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

18. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free government.

19. That ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raiſed or kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature.

20. That in all caſes and at all times the military ought to be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power.

21. That no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe in time of peace without the conſent of the owner; and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the legiſlature ſhall direct.

22. That the independency and uprightneſs of judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people.

23. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

A true extract from the journals of the Convention,

JAMES BOOTH, clerk.

GIBRALTAR, *May* 18.

THREE American veſſels were brought in here yeſterday by two of the cruizers, which they took juſt before they reached the bay of Cadiz. They are laden with corn, flour, &c. and are valued at about 20,000 l. On board of one of theſe veſſels, which had eight carriage guns mounted, were two American merchants, ſaid to be men of property; the nature of the buſineſs they were going upon we cannot tell; however, juſt before ſhe was taken, they put a ſmall packet of letters into a canvaſs bag, with ſome ſhot of ſix pounders, which they threw overboard, and ſunk it immediately; we underſtand there are numbers of veſſels, from 150 to upwards of 300 tons, now on their voyage from different ports in America, to Cadiz, which in all probability will be taken, the admiral having ſtationed all the veſſels he can ſpare to cruize for them. One of the frigates on this ſtation is conſtantly cruizing of the entrance of Cadiz bay, ſo that it will be very difficult if not impoſſible for them to eſcape.

LISBON, *May* 28. The captain of a French veſſel is arrived here with the news that the Toulon and Breſt ſquadrons have joined, and that the Spaniſh ſquadron from Cadiz, commanded by Don Michael Gaſſon, ſailed on the 15th of May to join theſe two. We know not their deſtination, but the orders ſent to our different ports for haſtening the military preparations making there have been renewed.

MARSEILLES, *June* 2. Commerce is carried on here with a great deal of activity, and it ſeems as if it received increaſed vigour from the reports that are ſpread of a war. It is aſſured that the Engliſh with their colonies will give riſe to a general war between the maritime powers. It is ſaid that they are not only arming at Toulon and Breſt, but alſo that hoſtilities have already been committed in America. Some perſons pretend that the Spaniſh fleet has poſſeſſed itſelf of Jamaica; but this important news has need of confirmation.

PARIS, *June* 13. We hear that by order of the court fifteen men of war and eleven frigates are fitting out at the different dock yards of this kingdom. The general opinion is, that this armament is deſtined to be in readineſs againſt any event that may concern our colonies. Two frigates ſailed ſome days ago for our ſettlements in America.

HAGUE, *June* 17. A report prevails here of ſome very extraordinary news from the north, which will aſtoniſh all Europe, but the particulars are not known to the public.

LONDON, *June* 6.

When all the troops that are gone out arrive in America, it is ſaid that the royal ſtandard is to be hoiſted in three different parts of the country, when it is thought many thouſand people, friends to government, finding themſelves likely to be ſupported (who were afraid before to declare themſelves) will flock to it.

By letters lately received from vice admiral Young, dated at Antigua, the 3d of March, and from vice admiral Gayton, dated at Jamaica, the 28th of that month, it appears, that the cruizers under the command of the former had ſeized 26, and thoſe under the command of the latter 9 ſhips and veſſels, either belonging to or employed in carrying on a trade with his majeſty's rebellious ſubjects in North-America.

The reaſon that the Glaſgow man of war was ſent from North-America, was owing to her being ſo much damaged by admiral Hopkins's armed veſſels in the late engagement. She is ordered to be docked, and got ready to ſail again with all expedition.

June 11. The Aaron, capt. Drinkwater, who is arrived at Dover from Montſerrat, with new ſugars for London, brings advice, that all kinds of proviſions in that iſland were exceeding ſcarce, owing to their having no ſupplies from America; and that the people began to be very much afraid they ſhould be in great want, unleſs they were relieved by ſome ſhips from England and Ireland very ſoon.

Amidſt the ſhout of joy that has been raiſed on the appearance of the extraordinary gazette, it confirms one melancholy circumſtance, which ought to be attended to by adminiſtration in the midſt of their tranſports, which is, it clearly proves that the provincials are not poltroons, but that, on the contrary, throughout the whole of the ſiege of Quebec, and the retreat (however they might have been overpowered by numbers, and the ſuccour of the fleet) they left no enterprize, however daring, unattempted. This unabating principle of courage, therefore, diſſeminated throughout three millions of people, is and ought to be of ſerious conſideration, as ſuch courage ſo exerted, tho' in one or two inſtances it might fail, bids fair in the end for ſucceſs.

Yeſterday four hundred horſes were ſent down to Portſmouth from Whitechapel, to be put on board ſome very large ſhips there, fitting up with ſtalls for the purpoſe of carrying them to America.

June 18. Several American gentlemen, who have ſold their eſtates in that country and retired, have aſſured lord George Germaine, that if the king's troops can in the courſe of this campaign ſecure all Canada, the tract of the Ohio, and Lakes, with Crown-Point, and the adjacent country, the rebels will be kept in ſuch conſtant alarm on their rear, and ſo injured by the men of war at ſea, that they will ſubmit in the following winter.

According to letters received in town from Paris we are informed, that the Dutch ambaſſador has had frequent conferences with the French miniſter, relating to the views and inclinations of the coloniſts; the anſwer he received on offering the point of negotiation we have not yet been made acquainted with, but by the freſh orders for augmenting the troops in France, and fitting out ſhips, we are to ſuppoſe that he has met with ſucceſs.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, M[illegible]

"The 9th inſtant a ſquadron of eleven men of war and frigates ſailed from this port; they were immediately joined by a French ſquadron, that brought too off the bay, and made a ſignal for the above purpoſe, when they ſailed together with a fair wind for the Weſt-Indies.

June 20. Letters from Hamburgh mention, that every ſhip which arrives there from America with flour, wheat, &c. is very acceptable, and the Americans have in return whatever they chooſe, and are encouraged to continue to trade in that port.

On Saturday laſt 40,000 ſacks for earth, 4000 ſhirts for officers, 10,000 ſhirts for private men, &c. were put on board a tranſport at the Tower, and are to ſail with all expedition to Quebec, being for the uſe of the armies under the command of gen. Burgoyne and gov. Carleton.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 16.

"Yeſterday upwards of ten ſhips, lately taken into government ſervice, arrived at Spithead, which, with the men of war and other tranſports, conſiſt of upwards of 100 ſail, and are all ready to ſail for America, as ſoon as they receive orders."

Several ſhips are fitting out in the river, and loaded entirely with proviſions for the ſupply of the plantations in the Weſt-Indies.

June 22. On Tueſday Thomas Oliver, Eſq; lieutenant-governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, arrived in town from that place, but laſt from Halifax, and yeſterday he delivered to lord George Germaine ſome diſpatches from the governor.

Capt. Charles Douglaſs, of the Iſis, who arrived ſo critically at Quebec, after paſſing through a moſt dangerous navigation, is appointed a commodore.

Yeſterday morning general Burgoyne's light horſe marched from Guildford to Portſmouth, in order for their embarkation for America.

Lord George Germaine exerts the prerogative of his office in a much more peremptory ſtile than any of his predeceſſors. He has carried it in the cabinet by a great majority, for the war being entirely transferred to Canada.

The Betty, Bruce, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Londonderry, in hopes of taking back with him a freight of proviſions, the inhabitants being, when the ſhip left Barbadoes, in a ſtarving condition; but to the captain's great ſurpriſe he found Ireland ſo much drained, that he could not get any at that port, and was obliged to ſail for another.

The ſpirit of fitting out armed ſhips for government ſervice is greatly encouraged both in the windward and leeward iſlands, and a very good reaſon is given for it—the prizes furniſh them with the commodities they ſtand in need of.

June 27. This morning new cloathing for four thouſand ſoldiers were ſhipped off from the Tower on board the tranſports bound to America, who are ordered round to Portſmouth to join the fleet there.

June 29. Yeſterday at ten o'clock came on in the court of common-pleas, before the right hon. lord chief juſtice de Grey, and a ſpecial jury, the cauſe in which Stephen Sayre, Eſq; was plaintiff, and the right hon. lord Rochford defendant. The action was for aſſault and falſe impriſonment, in committing the plaintiff to the Tower, upon the information of adjutant Richardſon, for treaſonable practices. At four o'clock the jury withdrew for ſome time, when they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of 2000 l. damages, ſubject to the opinion of the court of common-pleas upon two points of law.

Yeſterday at 12 o'clock an expreſs arrived at the admiralty, with advice that a fleet of French men of war, under the command of a vice admiral, were ſailed from Toulon for the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Corke, June 17.

"Laſt night a fleet of foreign ſhips of war ſailed paſt the Cove, the largeſt of which, ſuppoſed to be a flag ſhip, carried a light in her main-top, and likewiſe three lanterns in her poop. They are gone to the ſouthward."

Lord Shelburne, the marquis of Rockingham, lord Camden, and ſeveral other heads of the oppoſition, have had a meeting in order to concert meaſures during the ſummer for a political union. Hitherto the ſeveral parties of which the minority conſiſts have had no ſort of cement, except during the meeting of parliament.

Lord Hillſborough, it is ſaid, has been offered the lieutenancy of Ireland, but has declined that honour.

The Three ſiſters, Ord, from Ancona, ſays, that he ſaw juſt without the Gut of Gibraltar nine ſail of large ſhips cruizing off that place, which he takes to be the French fleet. One of them he believes meant to ſpeak with him, but his ſhip keeping her courſe, and night coming on, he ſuppoſes the Frenchman put about, as he ſaw no more of her. Two days after he ſaw two French frigates, who, by the courſe they ſteered, ſeemed to belong to the above ſquadron, and were going to join them.

All the accounts received both from the windward and leeward iſlands agree, that they very ſeverely feel the effects of the preſent diſputes with America, and not only in reſpect to proviſions, but alſo to caſks, which their preſent large crops render extremely neceſſary for them.

This morning upwards of two thouſand tons of ſhipping were taken up into government ſervice, and ordered to be got ready with the greateſt expedition,

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 28.

"Yeſterday came into harbour from Spithead ſeveral light tranſports, to take on board the remains of Burgoyne's light horſe, which began embarking this morning.

"The tranſports, with the firſt diviſion of Heſſians and Brunſwickers, under convoy of the Garland, Pearſon, and Amazon, Jacobs, got clear of the iſland yeſterday, and have now a fair wind to proceed on their voyage to North-America. The tranſport having on board the remains of the foreign troops, Britiſh troops, and light horſe, with the horſe ſhips and victuallers, under convoy of the Diamond, Fielding; Unicorn, Ford; Lark, Smith; Daphne, Henry; fell down to St. Helen's, where they are to wait for the remainder of the horſe ſhips, (which it is thought will be ready on Monday) and then proceed on their voyage."

July 2. Notwithſtanding the reports of leathern artillery having been conſtructed for the uſe of Britiſh troops in America, not generally believed, we are aſſured by a correſpondent that they are abſolutely true, and that an ingenious projector has brought them to ſuch perfection, that they may be diſcharged oftener without danger, in a ſhort ſpace, than guns made of iron, or any other metal.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, June 2.

"The diſpute between Great-Britain and her colonies proves very advantageous to the commercial nations in the ſouth of Europe, as it cauſes the North-American commerce to flow into them, which was formerly ſecured to the Engliſh, and was very lucrative to that nation.

"At preſent trade ſeems more than uſually briſk here; and by advices from Spain and Portugal we likewiſe judge, that thoſe people ardently embrace the opportunity offered them of opening new ſources of riches and proſperity. Anglo-American ſhips frequently enter the ports of Cadiz and Liſbon."

A great number of braſs cannon are caſting, and getting ready, in order to be ſent to Eaſt-Florida.

The proof at Woolwich on Friday was a very heavy one, and the guns turned out well. All the braſs ones were received. It is ſaid they are deſtined by government for the Virginia ſervice. Only nine of the late iron guns were condemned.

The Jane, Fulton, taken by the rebels, had a cargo on board worth upwards of 6000 l. which is moſtly inſured at Glaſgow.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 27. Yeſterday the tranſports, having on board the Brunſwick troops, and the company of Hanau artillery, ſailed from St. Helen's with a fair wind, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhips the Amazon and Garland.

Yeſterday at the final cloſe of the poll at Guildhall for chamberlaine, the numbers were, for Mr. Hopkins, 2269; for Mr. Wilkes, 1673; majority for Mr. Hopkins, 1196.

HALIFAX, (Nova-Scotia) *Auguſt* 13.

We have undoubted authority, that two thouſand highlanders, under the convoy of three frigates and three armed ſchooners, on a new conſtruction for drawing the leaſt quantity of water, have been diſpatched by lord Howe up the bay of Fundy, to penetrate by that ſide into the New-Hampſhire government, and that col. M'Lane, with 3000 of the lower county militia of Canada, with 600 Indians, are on their full march to join that body of highlanders at the head of the river St. John's, and to co operate with them.

September 6. Friday laſt arrived his majeſty's frigate Milford, capt. Burr, from a cruize, and brought in a prize ſchooner, loaded with fiſh and lumber for the Weſt-India market. Alſo the Princeſs-Royal, a homeward Jamaica ſhip, loaded with rum, ſugar, and other valuable articles, which having parted her convoy, fell in (off the Bermuda iſlands) with a letter of marque ſchooner in the American ſervice, of ſix guns and ſome ſwivels, bound to Santa Croix, who took her, and put an officer and twelve men on board. But after they had her in poſſeſſion ſixteen days, ſhe fell in with the Milford, in Boſton-Bay, who retook her; but the prize-maſter and his men took to their boat and got on ſhore before the Milford came up.

NORWICH, *September* 9.

By the Ticonderoga poſt we learn, that our army there have received intelligence, that col. Guy Johnſton, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, had ſet off from St. John's, with a large body of Indians and regulars, and intended to land them at the German Flats, near Albany; that three regiments from our northern army had marched to intercept them.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

Monday and Tueſday laſt the Britiſh tyrant frigate Milford was ſeen in our bay, and to have two ſchooners and a ſloop as prizes: She has taken the continental privateer Warren, capt. [illegible]rk, and is continually cruiſing between Cape-Cod and Cape-Anne, that we apprehend ſhe will intercept all our trade. It is hoped that ſome of the American frigates will come this way, and rid our coaſt of this inhuman plunderer.

An authentic LIST of the naval and military force in the province of Nova-Scotia, Auguſt 13, 1776, *collected from the beſt authorities in ſaid province.*

IN the harbour of Halifax, the Milford and Liverpool frigates, of 28 guns; the brig Hope, of 12 guns; the new ſloop of war fitting out, called the Albany (late the Rittenhouſe, belonging to Philadelphia) to carry 16 guns, Mowatt, commander.

Auguſt 16. Since writing this liſt, the Milford and Liverpool frigates ſailed, and the 17th the brig Hope will ſail for Louiſburgh. [*And ſince which (by an honeſt fiſherman) we are informed, that the Milford is cruiſing off this coaſt again. Look out cruizers, &c.!*]

In the town of Halifax, two battalions of marines, the whole 900 rank and file—near 100 invalids—12 artillery men—one company of the 14th regiment of infantry, 47 rank and file—one company of the royal highland emigrants, 39 rank and file—ſix braſs field pieces, 6 and 3 pounders.

Fortifications in the town and ſuburbs:—A five-ſided redoubt, about 100 paces W. of the dock-yard—a redoubt on a hill, called Pedley's-hill, about a mile and a half N. W. of the dock-yard—a redoubt, four ſides, about 500 paces S. W. of the dock-yard—a ſmall breaſt-work on a hill called Still-houſe-hill, about 40 paces N. of the dock yard, ſmall block houſes to be built in each of the above redoubts—a block houſe, 20 feet by 30, at the N. W. corner of the dock-yard, and another of the ſame dimenſions at the S. W. corner—a ſmall block-houſe, 15 feet by 8, each ſide of the dock-yard gate; the foregoing works had no cannon mounted Auguſt 16th.

A large ſquare breaſt-work for cannon (almoſt finiſhed) on the top of Citadel Hill, mounting twelve 24 pounders, three each way, viz. N. E. S. W. the eaſtern ſide fronts the harbour; a block houſe, 40 feet by 60, erecting in ſaid works.

In the county of king's county—part of the royal highland emigrants, conſiſting of 327 rank and file.

In the county of Cumberland—the regiment of royal fencible Americans, commanded by col. Gorham, conſiſting of 272 rank and file (when the laſt accounts came away) but frequent deſertions leſſen their number.

The dock-yard is ſituate upon low land, a mile N. by W. of the middle of the town of Halifax, ſurrounded with a ſtone wall ten feet high, but is not ſtrong enough to reſiſt the force of a three pound ball.

The governor of Halifax received the declaration of independency about four weeks ſince, but would not permit the poor dupe of a printer (had he ever ſo good a mind) to publiſh any more of it than barely the laſt clauſe, where it ſays, "We, therefore, the repreſentatives of the United States of America, in general congreſs aſſembled, Do, &c. &c." And his reaſon (as we are credibly informed) was "becauſe it may gain over to them (the rebels) many converts, and inflame the minds of his majeſty's *loyal* and *faithful* ſubjects of the province of Nova-Scotia.

Our laſt accounts from Halifax ſay, that there are forty ſail of veſſels, prizes, &c. that they were in great fright, expecting an attack from our troops every day; three expreſſes arrived ſucceſſively, with an account of their being at Cumberland, and having 500 Indians with them, and it was ſuppoſed there, about 2000 Americans; they had, it was ſaid, cut a road of 90 miles in three weeks, through the woods, from Sheperday to Cumberland; that the above news came from the mouth of an expreſs from col. Gorham, who every moment expected to be beſieged, and wrote to Halifax for ſuccours; and that an Indian (of the St. John tribe) was executed for damning his excellency gen. Waſhington.

Capt. Gill, in a ſmall privateer ſchooner from this port, has taken and ſent into Plymouth, a brigantine from Antigua bound for Europe, laden with rum and ſugars. She was firſt taken by a Connecticut privateer, but the people roſe and took her, alſo had her in poſſeſſion three days before capt. Gill came up with her.

We hear a privateer from Salem has taken a brigantine from Cork, loaded with proviſions for New-York, and ſent her into ſome port at the eaſtward.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the ſchooner Sally, capt. Reach, which lately went from Piſcataqua to Halifax, as a flag with ſome priſoners, was [illegible] on her return a prize of, and all the hands put on board a man of war.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight was ſent into this harbour, by the Lee, capt. Waters, a ſloop from the eaſtward, bound for Halifax, laden with cord wood.

We hear that a ſnow, laden with rum and ſugar, was carried into Cape-Anne laſt week.

WATERTOWN, *September* 16.

All military commiſſions bearing date in the year of the king's reign, were, by two laws of this ſtate, to have ceaſed on the 19th inſtant, unleſs altered in regard to ſuch date, &c. But we hear the general court, to prevent a delay in the preſent military movements, is paſſing a reſolve for continuing in force for a further limited time, all ſuch commiſſions, the aforeſaid time notwithſtanding.

Laſt Sunday ſe'nnight was taken and carried into Gouldſborough, by two ſmall boats, a brig from Ireland, bound for Halifax, laden with beef, butter, &c. She parted company with 12 other proviſion veſſels the day on which ſhe was taken, all bound for the above port.

The firing heard laſt Saturday morning was occaſioned by the ſafe arrival of a fine prize ſhip of 300 tons at Cape-Anne. The contents of her cargo at preſent unknown to us.

NEWPORT, *September* 16.

On the 3d of Auguſt, capt. Nathan Bull of this place, and Mr. Gideon Coggeſhall of Middletown, with 11 other Americans, made their eſcape from Halifax in an open boat, in which they came round Cape Sable, croſſed the bay of Fundy, and arrived at Beverley on the 14th of Auguſt, from whence capt. Bull was brought to town by land laſt Wedneſday, in a very low ſtate of health; by whom, and Mr. Coggeſhall, we learn that Halifax was left without one ſhip of war; that the whole force they can raiſe there would amount to but 1500 men; that a little before they came away a number of tranſports arrived from England, which brought out 300 head of cattle, but 93 of which lived through the paſſage, and thoſe miſerably thin.

By a letter from gen. Thompſon, dated Aug. 5, Quebec harbour, it appears, that he and our men, who have been long in captivity, were about to be ſent to gen. Howe, to be landed in the ſtates they belong to.

A veſſel lately arrived at Dartmouth from Hiſpaniola brings a confirmation of a war between Spain and Portugal.

The ſloop ———, capt. Lever, belonging to New-York, arrived at Dartmouth laſt Thurſday, in ſeven weeks from France, by whom we learn, that American veſſels find a very free trade there, and that the French only waited for a declaration of independence from this country, when they were determined to ſtrike ſome capital blow.

We learn by the above veſſel, that the carpenters were ſo cloſely engaged in the ſhip yards, ſhe could not procure a ſingle hand to do one day's work on her; that Mr. Dean, from the moſt hon. the general congreſs, was at the French court; and that letters for the congreſs from him came in this veſſel, which were diſpatched forward laſt Friday morning.

HARTFORD, *September* 16.

By a gentleman from Albany, ſince our laſt, we are informed, that gen. Schuyler had received intelligence by expreſs from gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with ſome intermiſſions, for ſeveral days, ſuppoſed to be between gen. Arnold, at the head of the American fleet on that ſtation, and a party of the enemy; but as no return had been made to the general when the expreſs came away, no further particulars have as yet been obtained.

NEW-LONDON, *September* 13.

Yeſterday returned here from a cruiſe the armed ſchooner Spy, capt. Robert Niles, belonging to the ſtate of Connecticut, and brought in with him the ſchooner Mary and Elizabeth, commanded by capt. Bruce, bound from Barbados to Halifax; her cargo conſiſts of 59 hogſheads of rum, and 8 ditto of ſugar.—About 18 days ago capt. Niles took the ſhip Hope, capt. Quince, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vincent to London; her cargo conſiſts of 257 hogſheads of ſugar, 32 puncheons of rum, ſome melaſſes, cocoa and coffee, and may be daily expected into ſome port.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 24.

In CONGRESS, *September* 16, 1776.

Reſolved, That eighty-eight battalions be enliſted as ſoon as poſſible, to ſerve during the preſent war, and that each ſtate furniſh their reſpective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

	Battalions.
New-Hampſhire	3
Maſſachuſetts-Bay	15
Rhode-Iſland	2
Connecticut	8
New-York	4
New-Jerſey	4
Pennſylvania	12
Delaware	1
Maryland	8
Virginia	15
North-Carolina	9
South-Carolina	6
Georgia	1

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier, who ſhall enliſt to ſerve during the preſent war, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by congreſs.

That congreſs make proviſion for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and ſoldiers who ſhall ſo engage in the ſervice, and continue therein to the cloſe of the war, or until diſcharged by congreſs, and to the repreſentatives of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall be ſlain by the enemy; ſuch lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expence ſhall be neceſſary to procure ſuch land, the ſaid expence ſhall be paid and borne by the States in the ſame proportion as the other expences of the war, viz.

To a colonel	500 acres
a lieutenant-colonel	450 ditto
a major	400 ditto
a captain	300 ditto
a lieutenant	200 ditto
an enſign	150 ditto

Each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier 100 acres.

That the appointment of all officers and filling up vacancies (except general officers) be left to the governments of the several states, and that every state provide arms, cloathing, and every necessary for its quota of troops, according to the foregoing estimate; the expence of the cloathing to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers, as usual.

That all officers be commissioned by congress.

That it be recommended to the several states, that they take the most speedy and effectual methods for enlisting their several quotas. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the paymaster in the department where the soldier shall enlist.

That each soldier shall receive pay and subsistence from the time of their enlistment.

September 18, 1776.

Resolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per ration.

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by congress by a resolution of the 16th instant, as an encouragement to the officers and soldiers to engage to serve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are or shall be enlisted for that term, the bounty of ten dollars, which any of the soldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enlistment, to be reckoned in part payment of the twenty dollars offered by said resolution.

That no officer in the continental army is allowed to hold more than one commission, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

September 19, 1776.

That the adjutants of regiments in the continental army be allowed the pay and rations of lieutenants, and have the rank of first lieutenants.

In order to prevent the officers and soldiers, who shall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the resolution of congress of the 16th, from disposing of the same during the war,

Resolved, That this congress will not grant lands to any person or persons claiming under the assignment of an officer or soldier.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Extract of a letter from head-quarters, Sept. 21, 1776.

"Last night a fire broke out in New-York, and consumed all that part of the city ne[ar] North River. The enemy continue quiet, and [are] strengthening our lines."

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, dated Sunday morning, half past four o'clock.

"Two accounts from New-York confirm, that almost all Broadway was burnt on Friday night, how or by whom set on fire is unknown, as we have no particulars. The old English and Lutheran churches are both burnt, and so down to White-hall."

Extract of a letter from camp, at Mount-Mifflin, September 15, 1776.

"We are lying here, hourly expecting to be engaged with the enemy; there has been several skirmishes, one we had yesterday, which has done us great honour, 1800 of [the] men attacked nearly the same number; they had [the] advantage of us by the number of field-pieces [they] had, however we beat them off with small loss on our side; our greatest loss is a valuable man, a colonel from New-England, a captain, and a few privates; it is not known yet what the other side lost, but you may reasonably think it must be much more than our's, as they were obliged to leave us the field, and three fine field-pieces; our camp is within sight of the field of action, and nearly within cannon shot, our turn certainly will be next, as a great number of troops landed last night within four miles of us. No doubt you are greatly alarmed at New York being in possession of the enemy, but depend upon it, it will not turn out to their advantage; we are in general in pretty good health and high spirits."

A pilot boat, mounting one two pounder and a few swivels, fitted out at Baltimore in Maryland, is just returned from a cruise, having taken two large sugar ships, one of which is safe arrived.

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Journal.

I AM deeply affected to find the reluctance with which many of our principal people receive the plan of a single legislature. I confess I never was fully in the measure myself; but distrusting my own judgment in a matter I presumed others had better considered, I was contented to wait till some trial of the expedient would prove whether it was an improvement or not. I now see the very experiment will be mischievous, if not fatal.

The science of government is undoubtedly as sublime and intricate as any subject the human mind can employ its thoughts upon. To conduct the affairs of a community in a safe and successful [way] requires all the *wisdom* of the most learned and [ex]perienced members of the state, as well as the *vigilance* and particular attention of the peculiar deputies of the whole people. It is for this cause a compound form of government has generally had the eloguims of the best writers, from Thucydides down to the present day. But a more particular reason is this. The body of the people in the country are farmers, men of a moderate education, possessed of common sense, and few of them much read in the history [or] politics, even of their own, not to mention other [states], from whose rises, revolutions, and declensions, the great landmarks of legislation and government are taken. To prevent their being burthened with taxes, to furnish livings for hosts of placemen and pensioners, which a government of great men would soon saddle them with, a proper number of guardians from their own class is indispensably necessary. And to this body the wisdom of ages has committed the care of the people's purse-strings. Now, though these common farmers are more interested and inclined to keep off unnecessary taxes, than the learned and great men, who might more probably enjoy a feeling of them, yet in matters where all are alike concerned, the wisdom and foresight of persons, who have a long acquaintance with the history and manners of mankind, the interests, prejudices, views and connections of our own country [men], and all others we may or should be allied with, must without a doubt be extremely interesting to community.

The affairs of a large state are many and important. The laws, ordinances, and regulations ought to be grounded on the stable principles of natural and politic law, and as well as possible adapted to the habits and innocent prepossessions of the people. Regularity and a good discipline should be aimed at in every station and situation of life, but how few are there to be found capable of bringing large bodies of men into a decorous mode of behaviour towards each other. Men busied with the common concerns of rural or mercantile life can hardly find leisure to acquaint themselves with all the requisites which render men judges of the expedience or danger of every article proposed to form a code of laws. Nothing can more embarrass a people, nothing can render them more litigious and unhappy, than an incoherent, implicate and discordant system of jurisprudence. The best assembly of farmers, merchants and mechanics (consi[sting] of such) that could be picked out of the U[nited] States, would hardly be equal to the task of framing a regular digest.

Some answer to this, Can we not put the wise and learned man into the house of assembly, as well as into a legislative council? And shall we not have all the benefits of his great talents in the one case that we should in the other? I answer, by no means. The legislature, in which there may probably be one hundred members, will, at a moderate estimate, contain ten to fifteen such men as would be chosen counsellors; a few hands become pleaders, speakers, or managers, in legislative as well as judiciary courts; and though fourteen of the highest supposed number might easily penetrate the scheme of the speaker, yet it might, (and probably too often falls out) that having much credit in the house, and a perfect knack at applying himself to [the] passion, prejudice, and interest, he might carry a [que]stion he pleased, of which none but his equals had a tolerable comprehension; whereas were the great mangler of tropes, figures, and dissimilar parallels, to throw out his rhetoric in the small company, he would be heard with distaste and answered with contempt.

The people at large, as well as those who are, and ever ought to be, the [gu]ardians of their purses, are generally honest. All po[li]tical writers ascribe integrity to *plebeians*. i. e. common[alty] in opposition to *senators*, men better educated in the general and particular history of mankind. Another important consideration in favour of a legislative council is, that the honest countryman, in his deliberations, is always guided by what appears RIGHT to him, never weighing so critically the probable consequences of any proposed measure. The contemplative and well informed *reviser of laws* may allow it to [be] right, but totally inexpedient.

Finally, [in] opinion, that a wise, discreet, and well-[instructed] body of men is as necessary to *pass laws* as another set of men *learned in them*, is to explain and apply them; for if there be a great want of learning in their compilation, all the learning in the world will be nonpluséd to make them speak the same language throughout, in defect of which, instead of being a *safe castle*, they will become a pitfall and a snare.

A legislative council, behaving as may rationally be expected, will command the respect of the people, give a firmness to the government; and what is of some importance, avoid suspicious innovation and deviation from the mode that has long pleased mankind, that now pleases all our sister states, and has so many powerful partizans among ourselves, that in no other question upon the proposed form are the friends of free and equal government so much divided.

I conclude with observing that, in the few hints I have hastily thrown out, I have candidly suggested what I think important to the public. I wish for nothing but a cool consideration of the merits of the cause. If I am right I wish my country may be benefited by the publication of my sentiments; if wrong, I hope the other side of the question will be set in [a] full and strong a light that I may have the pleasure of acknowledging myself a convert to the better opinion.

Magnus amicus Socrates, magnus amicus Plato.
Major vero veritas.

DEMOPHILUS.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 3.

Extract of a letter, dated at Head Quarters, September 17, 1776.

"We are now encamped between York and King's-Bridge, on very advantageous heights, and have formed our lines from the North-river to a creek, that makes out of East-river, running up to King's Bridge. Soon after we came to New-York, there was a council held by the general officers, and the question was put, whether New-York was tenable against the king's forces; it was carried in the negative. Three days ago the whole of our troops evacuated New-York, and the day before yesterday the king's troops landed about three miles below this, where there were two brigades stationed, who abandoned their posts with precipitation.

Yesterday morning the regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a stand; a few of our scouts, who were out, attacked, and drove them off; in two hours after about 2,000 of them returned; gen. Beall sent out three companies of rifle-men, under the command of major Mantz, who attacked them; immediately gen. Washington reinforced, with the remainder of our brigade, together with col. Weedon's regiment from Virginia, major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode-Islanders—never did troops go to the field with greater cheerfulness and alacrity---when there began a heavy fire on both sides; it continued about one hour, when our brave southern troops dislodged them from their posts; the enemy rallied, and our men beat them the second time; they rallied again, our troops drove them the third time, and were pushing on [for] more, but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the general considering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill concealed, which was the case---we were informed by a prisoner, that our men took, there were about 8 or 10,000 concealed.

From the number of the enemy that I saw lay on the field dead and wounded, I think their loss must be three or four times ours. I have not yet been able to get a full account of our loss, only of our brigade, which is as follows----capt. Lowe wounded through both his thighs, twelve privates wounded and three missing---major Leech, of col. Weedon's regiment, received three balls through his belly; more is the pity, for never was a braver hero; he stood the field with the greatest bravery till the third shot, when he was obliged to fall; he appears to be in good spirits; the doctors are of opinion he will recover---col. Knolton from Boston killed in the field, who distinguished himself at Buncker's-hill, as well as in this engagement; he will be interred to-day with all the honours of war.---From our present situation, it is firmly my opinion we shall give them a [bro]ad drubbing, in case the Yankeys will fight with as much spirit as the southern troops.

As near as I can collect, our loss, killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to fifty men. We expect every hour when the general engagement will come on, and if we prove successful, the campaign will be settled for this present year.

Gen. Washington gave great applause to our Maryland troops, for their gallant behaviour yesterday."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Sept. [21], 1776.

"By a list of prisoners taken on Long-Island, and sent up by gen. Howe to gen. Washington, it appears, that of the Maryland troops, there are one captain, eight lieutenants, and two ensigns, in the enemies possession, to wit. Capt. Daniel Bowie, wounded; lieutenants William Steret, William Ridgely, Hatch Dent, Walter Muse, Samuel Wright, Joseph Butler, wounded, Edward Praul, Edward de Courcy; ensigns James Fernandes, William Courts.

"Congress have taken measures for the redemption of the prisoners taken on Long-Island, and it is expected that an exchange will take place in a few weeks."

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *Oct.* 2, 1776.

TORIES, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about six feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarse hunting shirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown surtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes and stockings.

ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured surtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fustian breeches, several pair of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNE[Y], [Pe]nnsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well p[ro]portioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark [hair], had on a [lon]g shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and secures the above persons, so that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-six dollars for all of them.

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION,

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of C[onvention] of the 6th of July last, and [con]firmed by the said resolve, [be] that no future li[mi]t [to] be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the ſeal of the ſaid court, Auguſt 11, 1775, will be ſold, the firſt Monday in December next, on the premiſes, ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Coſtin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, who died ſeiſed thereof; which ſaid lands deſcended to Henry Coſtin, his ſon and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the ſubſcriber was appointed guardian by the juſtices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for ſale, and for the payment and ſatisfaction of a large ſum of money by the ſubſcriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Eſq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the ſubſcriber, as ſecurity for the aforeſaid Henry Coſtin, deceaſed, given, he is by ſaid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the ſaid land, or any part thereof, in fee ſimple, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall or may puchaſe the ſame, ſaving and reſerving all juſt right and title of the ſaid Henry Coſtin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the ſame, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, proſecute the ſame within ſix months next after he, ſhe, or they ſhall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of aſſembly of this province in ſuch caſe lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchaſe money, on giving bond and ſecurity for the ſame.

w5 JOSHUA CLARK.

October 2, 1776.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, belonging to a ſloop of which a certain Abner Ely is ſkipper, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September laſt by the ſaid Ely, who, out of a bloody deſign, as he ſuppoſes, while he was ſtruggling for life, ſtruck him ſeveral blows, which obliged him to get aſhore. In the interim, ſaid Ely, with a certain John Robertſon, being in Hooper's Straights, Maryland, ſet ſail and went off with his caſh and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light perſuaſion, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the ſloop is about ſeven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard ſide of the cabin, a white main-ſail and black gib. Whoever will ſecure him ſo that he be brought to juſtice, on applying to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, ſhall have five pounds reward and all reaſonable expences.

HUGH M'CREE.

N.B. his veſſel in Pocomoke [illegible] September laſt.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

FOR the eaſe of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21ſt day of this inſtant October; at Mr. Samuel Manſell's, on Tueſday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thurſday the 31ſt; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapſed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the ſubſcriber begs that all perſons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforeſaid, and diſcharge the ſeveral claims againſt them. Attendance is conſtantly given at his office, near the priſon, in the city of Annapolis, by his ſon Joſeph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

tf THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff.

October 1, 1776

THE ſubſcriber wants to hire a ſober man for an oſtler, and to do any other buſineſs as occaſion may require. Any perſon inclinable to ſerve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, a large ſcar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Iriſh linen ſhirt, country linen trouſers, old pumps, a ſky blue ſhag waiſtcoat, the back part of which is gray German ſerge and a ſpotted ſwanſkin waiſtcoat; he alſo took with him a country cotton ſhirt and ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near Weſt River, on or about the 16th inſtant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long ſwitch tail, and her mane hangs on both ſides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be paid twenty ſhillings currency reward, and no queſtions aſked.

4w ANNE HARWOOD.

THERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnſon, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a horſe between a cheſnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock A, bald face, and white hind feet; has no ſhoes, and is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of William Develer, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, ſix ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

September 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ſhip LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Cheſter-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May laſt, compleatly finiſhed, with maſts, yards, tops, caps, and truſſeltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will ſail faſt. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the ſubſcriber, living where the ſhip now lays.

4w MATTHEW AIKEN.

Patuxent, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to make their claims known to

3w GEO. & A. BISCOE, admrs.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the claſp, containing 25 or 30 ſhillings, and ſundry papers, of uſe to no other perſon but the owner; there was alſo a ſet of bills of exchange in ſaid book, drawn by Meſſ. William and Robert Molleſon, merchants of London, in favour of the ſubſcriber, for twenty-five pounds ſterl. Whoſe-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretſon of Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

tf DAVID WEEMS.

ANY perſon who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his ſobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addiſon, oppoſite Alexandria.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat double caſed watch, winds up in the back, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

JAMES MAWE.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21ſt of June, 1776.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Auguſt 26, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceaſed, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current caſh,

THE remaining part of the deceaſed's eſtate, conſiſting of ſome houſhold furniture, live ſtock, and a number of other things that may be neceſſary for houſekeepers or plantation uſe, which may be ſeen and bought cheap by applying to the ſubſcriber. And if the above things ſhould not be ſold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be expoſed to public ſale.

w JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All perſons who are indebted to the above eſtate, or to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible, as he intends moving ſome diſtance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of thoſe gentlemen, to enable him to ſettle up the above eſtate on or before that time.

July 23, 1776.

TO be ſold, at Shaw and Chiſholm's, in Church-ſtreet, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown ſugar; likewiſe loaf ſugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this inſtant July, an indented ſervant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a ſlim man about five feet ſeven inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made ſhoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.